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ing. No substantial harm is done by the translator's changes, but it is disconcerting to find the result enclosed in marks of quotation.

Mechanically, the book, with its ample page, strong but open type, and rough paper, is most agreeable to use; and in this regard, as well as in its scholarly conscientiousness, it is an auspicious inauguration of the *Yale Historical Studies*.

CHARLES H. HULL.

MINOR NOTICES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1910. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912, pp. 725.) Following the report of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Association, held at Indianapolis, December, 1910, and the account of the seventh meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, the volume contains a number of the papers which were read at the meeting, dealing, as it happens, entirely with English and American history. Those concerned with the former are: the Efforts of the Danish Kings to secure the English Crown, by Professor Laurence M. Larson; the Records of the Privy Seal, by Professor James F. Baldwin; Royal Purveyance in Fourteenth-Century England in the Light of Simon Islip's *Speculum Regis*, by Professor Chalfant Robinson; Anglo-Dutch Relations, 1654-1660, by Professor R. C. H. Catterall; and Some Critical Notes on the Works of S. R. Gardiner, by Professor R. G. Usher. American history is treated in the following papers: the Mexican Policy of Southern Leaders under Buchanan's Administration, by Professor James M. Callahan; the Decision of the Ohio Valley [in 1860], by Professor Carl Russell Fish; North Carolina on the Eve of Secession, by Professor William K. Boyd; the Inception of the Montgomery Convention, by Dr. Armand J. Gerson; the Attitude of Congress toward the Pacific Railway, 1856-1862, by Professor Allen M. Kline.

Passing from individual to corporate activities, we have a paper on the Working of the Western State Historical Society, by Miss Jeanne E. Wier, the Report of the Committee of Five on the Study of History in Secondary Schools, which is of especial value to teachers of history, an account of the seventh annual conference of historical societies with a summary of the reports from these societies, and the report of the Public Archives Commission, containing an account of the second annual conference of archivists, and a report of the International Congress of Archivists at Brussels in 1910. The commission also presents reports on the archives of Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and the Philippines, by Professor Harlow Lindley, Miss Irene T. Myers, Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, and Dr. James A. Robertson. Last of all comes the annual bibliography, *Writings on American History, 1910* (pp. 429-706), compiled by Miss Grace Griffin, and now annually incorporated in the *Annual Report*.

Manual of Early Ecclesiastical History to 476 A. D. By Charles L. Wells, Ph.D., Lecturer in History, McGill University. [Sewanee Theological Library.] (Sewanee, Tenn., The University Press, 1912, pp. xxxv, 259.) The plan of Dr. Wells's manual is determined by that of the series to which it belongs, a series intended to furnish a standard for examinations for clerical orders. The text is to indicate a minimum of required knowledge and the bibliographical notes are to aid the student in expanding his knowledge beyond the required minimum. Dr. Wells has prepared a helpful guide furnished with a convenient chronological table of Roman emperors and of Roman bishops contemporary with them, a list of synods with a note of the action taken in them, and an excellent general bibliography accompanied by comments on the character of the works. The analytical division of topics is very complete so that it serves as an index to more extensive treatments, though for an epitome like this it involves a sacrifice of continuity and obscures the story of historical development.

This outline is well suited to its purpose of aiding in the mastery of the materials either in the case of a student hearing lectures or reading larger works. The chief defect is that occasionally the author's apologetic interest has affected the statement of certain historical problems. It is proper, for example, to argue that the single local episcopate must be carried back to the earliest time, but it is well first to state the conflicting data and then to suggest the argument. Dr. Wells's argumentative statement obscures the data that make a problem.

Text-books evolve and this one can be improved in expression. On page 140 a mysterious sentence needs revision: "Christianity is not a religion; but a life and the whole living was etc." What is meant by saying (p. 168) that the bishop of Rome had imperial prerogatives? Why speak of Roman primacy in the fourth century when page 171 indicates a rank only equal to the Alexandrian patriarchate? The decree of Aurelian about the church property in Antioch is sadly misstated (p. 129). There are misprints: Alexandria for Antioch (p. 212), Aurelius for Aurelian (p. 82), Ep. 77 for Ep. 71 (p. 129), kernel for canon (p. 64).

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

Politics and Religion in the Days of Augustine. By Edward Frank Humphrey, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Columbia University. (New York, 1912, pp. 220.) This book deals with the period between the death of the Emperor Theodosius (395) and that of St. Augustine (430). As a field of research calculated to exhibit the true importance of "those eventful years during which the Roman Empire was, for the first time, facing genuine barbarian invasion" the author selects Africa, "which in the time of Augustine absorbed the thought and direction of Christendom". Augustine is made to appear as a Colossus bestriding the narrow world of religion and politics. "During his lifetime took place that rapid development by which Christianity emerged from dependence on an all-powerful Emperor, Theodosius, into an aggressively militant

supremacy dependent on its own political leaders. This movement Augustine dominated both religiously and politically. Indeed his doctrines, formulated under the stress of active contest, eventually prevailed throughout the Christian world" (p. 13). Exaggeration is perhaps unavoidable in an intensive historical study of persons or limited periods; but neither the African Church nor the Bishop of Hippo merit the unqualified importance ascribed to them by Professor Humphrey. As a matter of fact the African Church enjoyed no pre-eminence over other sections of Christendom either in the field of politics or religion, while the influence of Augustine was confined to the West. Neither in his lifetime nor afterwards did Augustine appreciably affect the Greek Church. On the politics of the Eastern Empire he made no impression whatsoever.

The immaturity of judgment with which the general theme is conceived is shown in the fact that the author is forced even to contradict himself. After speaking of the "aggressively militant supremacy" which the Church attained as a result of Augustine's labors, the author further on makes the assertion that: "With the fall of Chrysostom (404) the Church of the East took the position it was thereafter to hold as a power inferior to and dependent upon the civil authorities" (p. 83). Inexactness in stating facts frequently occurs. Thus (p. 70) we are told that Chrysostom "hurried to Constantinople under military escort to avoid trouble with his congregation at Antioch". The truth is Chrysostom was kidnapped and brought to Constantinople by force. In view of the opinions of recognized authorities, the author should not have been betrayed into making many positive statements unsupported by new evidence, such as, "The fall of that minister [Stilicho] was accomplished by the leaders of the Christian party" (p. 128). The letter of Augustine to Dioscorus, which is quoted at length, will hardly bear the interpretation that "Augustine showed a profound contempt for all educational traditions" (p. 159). Many typographical errors and some mistakes in regard to dates escaped the author's notice. The subjective quality which runs through the book and shows itself at times in narrow partizanship should find no place in a work of erudition.

PATRICK J. HEALY.

Deutsche Kaisergeschichte in der Zeit der Salier und Staufer. Von Karl Hampe, Professor in Heidelberg. [Bibliothek der Geschichtswissenschaft, herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Erich Brandenburg.] (Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1912, pp. viii, 294.) "Dies Buch möchte nicht nur belehren, sondern auch anregen, nicht nur studiert, sondern auch gern gelesen sein." That this hope expressed in the preface of the first edition has been fulfilled is indicated by the necessity in less than four years of a second edition. On its first appearance the book was recognized as the best short history of the empire within the period covered to which the professed student or the general reader could turn (AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XIV. 846-847) and the new edition has pre-

served all the attractive features of the old—energy and lucidity of narrative, proportion and emphasis in presentation, and above all masterly characterization of the leading personalities, especially those of Henry IV., Gregory VII., and Roger II. of Sicily. The size of the book has been somewhat increased, for Dr. Hampe has carefully appraised the new literature that has appeared since 1908, as may be seen by referring to his foot-notes and by observing the number of passages, especially in the latter portion of the book, that have been rewritten. The critical discussions in small type have disappeared and have either been relegated to the notes or incorporated in the main text. It is hoped that the desire expressed by an English reviewer may be fulfilled and that we may soon have an English translation for the convenience of students who do not easily read German.

A. C. H.

Local Government in Francia and England. A comparison of the local administration and jurisdiction of the Carolingian Empire with that of the West Saxon Kingdom. By Helen M. Cam, M.A. (London, University of London Press, 1912, pp. x, 156.) Miss Cam's problem is the old question whether or not the local institutions of the Angles and Saxons show any definite traces of Frankish influence. After a careful study of analogous institutions in the two lands, their areas of local government, their military systems, the benefice, vassallage, and immunity, she finally concludes that there is no evidence for any borrowing on the part of the Saxons from across the Channel except, perhaps, in certain forms of land tenure; and it is her opinion that "the first borrowing must have taken place during the Merovingian period" (p. 99); of Carolingian influence she finds no sure traces. She believes that the institutional resemblances are in most cases due to a common Germanic ancestry, which "is sufficient to explain much, if not all, of the parallels that have been noticed". The results of Miss Cam's study are, however, not wholly negative: the chief value of her work lies in the discussion and criticism of the more recent theories that have been put forth by students of Old English institutions, particularly Chadwick, Corbett, Vinogradoff, and Guilhiermoz. Miss Cam has also contributed several interesting suggestions of her own. She is inclined to hold that the *gerefa* of the early ninth century was not a shire-reeve but an official of the hundred (p. 49). The name of the hundred (not the institution itself) she attributes, with Chadwick and others, to a borrowing from the Scandinavians of the Danelaw (p. 60). As a rule she distinguishes clearly between terms and periods; the *eorl*, however, she confuses with the older *ealdorman*, though their offices appear to have differed both in origin and in functions.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

Two Select Bibliographies of Medieval Historical Study. By Margaret F. Moore, M.A., Carnegie Scholar in Palaeography and Early Eco-

conomic History, with a preface by Hubert Hall, F.S.A., University Reader in Palaeography and Early Economic Sources. (London, Constable and Company, 1912, pp. 185.) The first of these useful bibliographies, entitled "A Classified List of Works relating to the Study of English Palaeography and Diplomatic", is of wider scope than the title implies. Besides general authorities, works on such matters as paper-making, and water-marks, and the auxiliary studies of diplomatic, it includes treatises relating to the "national writings" and "national chanceries", not only of Great Britain and Ireland but of the Continent. In respect to works relating to the Continental countries, the principle of selection is not entirely clear. As important as some of those listed, are, for example, such works as L. Schmitz-Kallenberg's *Practica Cancellariae Apostolicae Saeculi XV. Exeuntis* (Münster, 1904), and J. Haller's "Die Ausfertigung der Provisionen: ein Beitrag zur Diplomatik der Papsturkunden des 14. u. 15. Jahrhunderts", *Quellen und Forschungen*, Band II., Heft 1.

The second bibliography, "A Classified List of Works relating to English Manorial and Agrarian History from the Earliest Times to the Year 1660", is full, accurate, and altogether admirable. Under more than a thousand numbers, it lists sources and modern works, published in periodicals and collections, as well as singly. It is more comprehensive than the *List of Printed Original Materials* in the same field, published by Dr. Frances Davenport in 1894, and a comparison of the two works is of interest as showing how large a body of additional material has been issued in recent years.

The Estates of the Archbishop and Chapter of Saint-André of Bordeaux under English Rule. By E. C. Lodge. *One Hundred Years of Poor Law Administration in a Warwickshire Village.* By A. W. Ashby. [Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, edited by Paul Vinogradoff, Professor of Jurisprudence, University of Oxford, vol. III.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, pp. v, 206; 190.) The first of these monographs began in a study of the conditions of land tenure and rural life in medieval Gascony, but the comprehensiveness of the scheme compelled the author to limit her investigation to one district, connecting it with the history of a great social organization.

The entire monograph is full of interest to those engaged in economic, industrial, or social questions, and has a wealth of detail. The style is clear and pleasing, though occasionally repetitious. In her introduction, the author calls attention to the interest which attaches to the whole of Gascony from the social and economic points of view, its varied physical characteristics producing divergent types of society and industry. This fact renders general conclusions unsafe unless they are based on the social and economic history of individual provinces in special detail. The Bordelais is therefore chosen as, on the whole, presenting the best features for study. Its geographical situation, its commerce, its viticulture, the relation of this industry to corn-growing

and cattle-rearing, and the effect of this on the history of agriculture and of the laboring classes, the characteristics of this estate as typical of other large properties, the varied forms of land tenure, etc.—these and other points justify the author's choice. Space permits little comment beyond the mention of the topics discussed. These are, the Lands of the Archbishop and of the Chapter; the Soil and the Settlements; Landholding and Landholders, (a) the Alod, Fief, and Censive, (b) the Questave and the Homme Questal, Revenues and Dues; Division of Soil and Methods of Cultivation; Vines and Vintage; and Salaries and Wages; tables give the prices of corn in the district (1332-1459); wages for different kinds of agricultural work (men and women); for vintage work in different places; and a comparison of wages for agricultural and non-agricultural work. An interesting point (under Cultivation) is the appearance of modern ideas regarding the use of the plough and of fertilizers in the vineyard.

The second monograph treats of "the range of problems arising from the attempts of eighteenth-century self-government to deal with poverty, sickness, and unemployment". First-hand materials are drawn, in numerous citations and in great detail, from the parish records of Tysoe, Warwickshire, during the period 1727-1827. Two maps compare the Enclosure Awards of 1796 and the ancient enclosures. The author discusses the economic structure and history of the parish before and after enclosure, with an analysis of the Enclosure Award. Chapters follow on the Village and its Population, its Administrative Organization, its Regulations as to Assessment and Rating, and to Settlement in, and Removal from, the Parish. The chapter on bastardy is striking. It shows that the government put a premium on this evil by fostering wrong economic conditions. The chapter on general relief has a suggestion of municipal ownership. The parish traded in coals and had its own malt-house and bakery. The remaining chapters deal with housing, the relief of sick persons, infants, and the impotent, the employment and relief of the able-bodied, and wages and prices.

C. T. WYCKOFF.

Les Dénombrements de Foyers en Brabant (XIV^e-XVI^e Siècle). Par Joseph Cuvelier, Archiviste Général du Royaume, à Bruxelles. (Brussels, Kiessling et Cie., 1912, pp. cccxxxix, 548.) When Philip the Good failed to receive from one of the first aids he levied in Brabant as much revenue as he had counted on, he decided to introduce a factor in assessment which had proved effective in neighboring provinces, notably in his ancestral Burgundy: the enumeration of houses, or dwellings. Such an enumeration was made in 1437; others followed in 1464, 1472, 1480, 1492, 1496, and 1526. Many documents arising in the course of these enumerations have survived, and M. Cuvelier has sought from them information on the population of Brabant in the later Middle Ages and the early sixteenth century.

His result is a real achievement. Most of the successful studies in

medieval demography thus far—notably in Germany—have related to towns. The materials available for wider groups have seemed so discouraging that not longer ago than 1882 one expert in the field, Paasche, declared unsolvable the problem of knowing, even approximately, the population of an entire region for medieval times. M. Cuvelier however, apparently by starting with the threads unravelled by French scholars in regard to the nature of house-enumerations in northern France, has sufficiently mastered the obstacles to fruitful interpretation of such documents to produce a study that both covers a whole region and seems fitted to stand the severest criticism—certainly the first trustworthy work of such scope on the population of the old Low Countries. He has succeeded in telling not only how many people there were in Brabant at successive times, but as well their distribution—as between town and country and where in each—and in considerable measure their economic and social status. The inhabitants numbered it would seem, in 1437, about 450,000. During the hard years toward the end of the century they decreased to 400,000. By 1526 they were a half-million, about one-fifth of the number dwelling in the same region to-day. As to the chief towns, Louvain, at the head in the fourteenth century but never with more than 25,000, slowly declined; Brussels, at its height in the early fifteenth, declined in turn; while Antwerp rose from some 16,000 in 1437 to about 50,000 in 1526—increasing, by forty years later, to double this number. All this, with much else, is set forth in a detailed introduction that extends beyond three hundred pages, and in a synoptic table of about fifty pages. In addition, forty-five of the documents employed are given, either *in extenso* or in part. They are so selected that the collection as a whole, besides showing the real character of the *fouages* in Brabant—enumerations not of abstract fiscal units but of actual houses—throws light on the administrative processes used to give effect to a grant of aid that was to be levied according to such an enumeration. The editing is done with all requisite pains, and the whole volume is published in the sumptuous manner long maintained for the quartos of the Belgian Royal Historical Commission.

A similar study on Luxembourg is in progress, with the first volume already in the press. It is to be hoped that the materials available for other provinces as well—some are known for at least Flanders, Hainaut, and Namur—may soon be utilized.

E. W. Dow.

The Latin Works and the Correspondence of Huldreich Zwingli, together with Selections from his German Works. Edited with introduction and notes by Samuel Macauley Jackson; translations by Henry Preble, Walter Lichtenstein, and Lawrence A. McLouth. Volume I., 1510-1522. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. xv, 292.) This volume begins the fulfilment of a plan long contemplated by the late Professor Jackson. Since his first publications on Zwingli and the Zürich Reformation, the materials have multiplied and the

papers of the reformer have been subjected to further critical recensions. A new edition of the *Works* of Zwingli now well advanced under the direction of Köhler and Finsler has furnished the contents of this volume, which now presents in English dress the Latin and German writings previous to 1523. These are introduced by a translation of the original life of Zwingli by Oswald Myconius, his friend and contemporary, who condenses the main facts of the reformer's career into the convenient space of twenty-four pages.

The writings of Zwingli are diversified in value. His fables, for example, are not worth preserving as literature, but they form part of the development which brings forth the author as a moral and political reformer. Nearly every thing in this volume displays Zwingli in his public character rather than in his purely personal aspects. He appears first in protest against the mercenary military service in his accounts of the Italian campaigns, but when firmly settled in his pastorate in Zürich his objections to ecclesiastical practices and theological doctrines gradually come to light. In 1522 appeared his pamphlet on the use of food in Lent and from that time on the war with the established system began to be earnest. The controversy was naturally held with his superior the Bishop of Constance, and the extreme point reached in 1522 was the petition of eleven ministers to permit the marriage of priests. This must have been an expression of views rather than an expectation that the rule would be changed, but it is most important for the development of the Reformation movement. The defense of the reformers at this stage is set forth with great particularity in Zwingli's reply to the bishop, dated August 22, 1522, and occupying nearly one hundred pages in the translation. The Reformation had not yet been officially adopted in Zürich at the point at which the present volume closes.

The labors of editor and translators must be highly commended. Occasionally one might quarrel with a word like "Senate" for "city council", but this was the Latin word used by Zwingli, and the fact is duly explained in the notes. The translation reads as smoothly as the originals well allow, as these are not at all models of style, either in German or in Latin. As to comments upon the text the editor had the benefit of the latest and most competent students of the period. As to type and appearance the series is in accord with the dignity of the subject.

J. M. VINCENT.

La France et le Saint Empire Romain Germanique depuis la Paix de Westphalie jusqu'à la Révolution Française. Par Bertrand Auerbach, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy. [Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études.] (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1912, pp. lxxiii, 485.) It is a very bold enterprise with the possibilities of much labor and a small harvest to undertake a history of the relations between France and the Holy Roman Empire between 1648 and 1789. Some one, I believe it is Pro-

fessor Pollard, has called the old German Empire the Cheshire cat of history and if there ever was a time when the cat faded away leaving only its smile it was in the century and a half between the treaty of Westphalia and the beginning of the revolutionary wars. No one since the days of Putter has devoted to it any sober and largely conceived independent treatment. To attempt to find its policy is like trying to pick up a shadow. To seek the policy of any other nation in the records of the Diet at Regensburg is to turn one's back on realities and attempt to describe them from their reflection in a wavy and very badly cracked mirror. Existence was the sole duty of such an organization and its sole achievement. By that it consecrated and maintained an order that neither princes nor emperors, Catholics nor Protestants, natives nor foreigners, wanted seriously to disturb. It prevented German political atheism by keeping incense ascending before the altar of a dead political deity. So far as the empire is concerned the elaborate study of Professor Auerbach shows not only that the deity was dead but that his worshippers gave little else but lip-service.

Under such circumstances it could hardly be expected that large results would be obtained even by such a thorough treatment as the author has given the policy of the French—one might almost say of Louis XIV., for one-half the book is very properly given to his reign. The treaty of Westphalia was incomplete. Questions concerning Alsace had been left open for future adjustment. Louis sought to make his claims perfect and complete. For the sake of more extensive influence in Germany he tried to make use of the fact that he was a guarantor of Westphalia. When that did not achieve his purpose he claimed membership in the Diet. He thought of himself as a possible emperor. In fact he sought to do what the past of the monarchy and the voice of the French nation called upon him to do, to push French authority and boundaries to the Rhine. The thesis has been phrased by no one better than by Sorel (*L'Europe et la Révolution Française*, I. 244-336). The results in the period under consideration were *nil*. Gradually the efforts of Louis and his successors died away. The French envoys became successively weaker men, less well supplied with money and instructions. Their reports, like everything emanating from Regensburg, soon lost themselves in petty detail, were not read or were but tardily answered from Paris. The problem was passed on to the Revolution and the Bonapartes. The solution was furnished by Bismarck in 1870. It is at least interesting to see French scholarship still concerned in such an objective way with the question of Alsace and the Rhine frontier.

Professor Auerbach has done all that could possibly be done short of going through the reports from Regensburg now stored in the German archives and no one who has handled this material would exact that. He has used the French archives, the contemporary literature, of which some excellent summaries are given, and above all has exploited recent literature however fragmentary or deeply buried in academy proceedings and provincial historical publications. His foot-notes are

a mine of bibliographical information. Upon many subordinate points his work throws needed light, *e. g.*, the methods and temper of the imperial Diet, the knowledge or rather ignorance of French in Germany in the age of Louis XIV. (*cf.* pp. 51 and 210), etc.

G. S. FORD.

Le Congrès de Rastatt, 11 juin 1798-28 avril 1799. Correspondance et Documents publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine, par MM. P. Montarlot et L. Pingaud. Tome II. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1912, pp. 407.) The 143 documents included in this volume cover the extremely interesting months of the formation of the Second Coalition, as they run from September 28, 1798, to February 20, 1799. The actual negotiations at Rastatt were as dreary as ever, but the side-lights on the greater drama of diplomacy which was being enacted in the chief capitals of Europe afford entertainment if not instruction. Only once did the imposing diplomacy with the imperial deputation rise above triviality into major importance. The French ultimatum of December 6 startled the dilatory and wavering Austria sufficiently to postpone its avowed adhesion to the Second Coalition for three months. Austria's acceptance of the terms of the ultimatum set Roberjot seriously to the task of arranging a tentative schedule of territorial compensations east of the Rhine for the dispossessed princes, which was to serve Bonaparte and Talleyrand as a basis for the reorganization of Germany in 1803. By the end of February, Austria was acting in open defiance of France, but the French envoys continued at Rastatt treating with lesser German princes until the catastrophe of April 28.

Fifty-four of the documents are letters from Roberjot to Talleyrand, and sixty-nine from Jean Debry to Talleyrand, Treilhard, Merlin of Douai, or Sieyès. There are thirteen other letters of Debry to various persons, and seven miscellaneous documents. The collection contains no letter from Bonnier, the third of the French envoys; and no letter addressed to Reubell, though Guyot's recent volume quotes from letters of Bonnier to Reubell. The collection, with two or three slight exceptions, contains no letters from the members of the Directory nor from Talleyrand to the envoys. Some, but not all, of the official notes exchanged by the two delegations in the Congress are included. Not a word of German correspondence appears. These volumes, therefore, are but a partial contribution to the documentary history of "cette parade politique de Rastatt".

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

Scotland and the French Revolution. By Henry W. Meikle, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in Scottish History in the University of Edinburgh. (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912, pp. xix, 317.) This monograph is a discussion of the various political reforms agitated in Scotland in the period from 1780 to 1832. Although the title indicates that the author set out to determine the influence of the French Revolution

on these movements, he nowhere sums up his conclusion on that subject unless it be in the general statement (p. 215) that: "In Scotland, as in England, the French Revolution had retarded the progress of liberal opinion." But the eleven scholarly and enlightening chapters which Dr. Meikle has written afford ample evidence for more interesting and novel conclusions. His main theme, as he remarks in his preface, is "the political awakening of Scotland". It is true that he continually assumes that the American and French Revolutions played a large part in this awakening. But the bulk of the evidence offered in this book would seem to show that these discontents were rather caused by questions of a local character, such as the "patronage controversy", the agitation for burgh reform, the corn law of 1791, and in general the disposition of the government at London to favor the landed interests at the expense of the less fortunate classes. Indeed, Dr. Meikle seems at times to appreciate fully that the rapid growth of manufacturing industries and the consequent segregation of a laboring class had prepared the way for just such a democratic quickening as came in England and Scotland alike in the years from 1790 to 1794. The French Revolution merely gave the "shock" that "roused the industrial classes to political life" (p. 40). Nevertheless, the general impression that prevails in the book is that, since the politicians who opposed this democratic movement insisted on calling it a product of the French Revolution, somehow there was a causal relation between the cataclysm in France and the political ferment in Scotland.

Perhaps this question can never be finally settled. We cannot know whether the British laborers and artisans would so soon have given voice to their demand for a part in the government had not the Revolution in France taken place. But he little understands this movement in Great Britain who does not remember that its programme was formulated before 1789 and that the conditions that gave rise to it were very largely of a domestic character. And the most interesting as well as the most useful chapters of Dr. Meikle's study are those in which he sets forth in a rather striking fashion some of the aggravated conditions which caused the humbler classes in Scotland to begin to demand a voice in the councils of state.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE.

Mémoire de Marie Caroline Reine de Naples intitulé de la Révolution du Royaume de Sicile par un Témoin Oculaire. Par R. M. Johnston, M.A., Professeur Adjoint à l'Université Harvard. (Cambridge: Harvard University; London: Henry Frowde. 1912. Pp. xxvii, 340.) In the editing and publication of this document Professor Johnston has fulfilled his long-standing promise to readers of *The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy*, and has added a sixteenth volume to the *Harvard Historical Studies*. Why a volume in this series, essentially American as to authorship and publication, should be presented in French by a "Professeur Adjoint à l'Université Harvard", is not explained. The

question involved, being principally one of personal judgment, does not however call for discussion in so brief a review. The original of the memoir occupies some three hundred large pages of manuscript with "pièces justificatives" covering half as many more. It purports to relate the course of events in Sicily during the years 1805 to 1814, but is written for the avowed purpose of showing that the revolutionary movements of the time and the resulting misfortunes of an angelic and abused royal family were due to the malevolence of that "satrape Britannique", that "grossier caporal", Lord William Bentinck. Professor Johnston believes that the author was the queen herself and that the document was intended for presentation at the Congress of Vienna. While he does not succeed in establishing beyond question the authorship, from the internal evidence, which alone is available, he is able to arrive at a reasonable certainty from the style employed and the knowledge displayed. The corroborative proof, which he attempts to supply through facsimiles of handwriting, is inconclusive.

The work of the editor has been unsparing and skillful. In the foot-notes, which are extremely full and valuable, we have unpublished documents from the Record Office, the British Museum, Welbeck Abbey, and the Archivio di Stato at Naples, with citations from Blaquièrre, Cresceri (who by the way is invariably referred to as Crescieri), from Leckie, Orloff, and Marmont. From the careful collation of these materials the editor believes he has produced final proof that Marie Caroline was in correspondence with Napoleon and Murat, and that Bentinck was anything but the overbearing and violent proconsul described by Helfert and other apologists of the queen. Students of the period will probably agree with him, and will rejoice that several related problems have been advanced nearer to a final solution. But the fact that the most important results have been obtained from materials cited in the foot-notes raises doubt as to the wisdom of the whole method of presentation. Mr. Johnston has told us that his book "can only hope to obtain a circulation in directly inverse ratio to its historical interest and importance". Judged on such a test it will probably rank high. But it does not appear that either interest or importance would have been lessened had he made its appeal broader by telling the story in his own excellent style, retaining the copious documentation where it is really important, and sparing us the unpleasant necessity of following the tedious complaints and pitiful lies of this drug-deranged sister of Marie Antoinette.

HERBERT C. BELL.

Correspondance du Comte de la Forest, Ambassadeur en Espagne, 1808-1813. Publiée pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine, par Geoffroy de Grandmaison. Tome VI., Janvier-Août, 1812. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1912, pp. 403.) The sixth volume of the correspondence of the Comte de la Forest describes conditions in Spain from January to August, 1812. It opens with a dismal picture of King Joseph's actual situation, *peint par lui-même*. "I am reduced to the

province of Madrid. The Government of France has promised to advance me a million francs a month. My treasury has only received half of that and, moreover, the amounts for November and December are still due. I am in debt to everybody for even my most necessary current expenses. The misery of my civil servants is so great that one of my principal officials has no fire in his house and another has no bread. Can the Emperor take offense if I insist upon the prompt payment of the million a month?" (P. 7.) The volume closes with the French armies defeated at the hands of Wellington and with the king obliged to leave Madrid and able, only with great difficulty, to reach the north of Spain. This was the beginning of an end that was to come shortly and decisively.

As this series of volumes progresses the impression deepens that M. de la Forest discharged his vexatious and ungrateful task as French ambassador to the improvised and sorely harassed court of Spain with intelligence and fidelity. Joseph considers him the "intermediary" between himself and Napoleon and takes frequent occasion in the audiences which he grants to him to express frankly his grievances and complaints. These La Forest transmits to Paris without reservation, though evidently without sympathy. Indeed, it is these revelations of the varying states of Joseph's mind that give their main value to the despatches of the ambassador. From this point of view perhaps the most important section of this book is the lengthy despatch of April 11, 1812, descriptive of a very intimate interview of over three hours' duration between the ambassador and the king, an interview which covered a wide range of topics and included an exhaustive analysis of the general situation (pp. 170-183).

Joseph's financial expedients, necessarily "d'une stérilité extrême", his attempts, also necessarily futile, to build up a real national party among the Spaniards which should be favorable to his interests, his humiliating relations with the French marshals, who, with more or less politeness, defied or ignored him even after he had been made commander-in-chief, the hopeless antinomy between his position as King of Spain and as a French prince, the growing confidence and insolence of the enemies of France, their ingenious fecundity in the art of creating consternation among the French intruders by various devices, and the gradual and alarming emergence of Wellington as the leading personal factor in the general situation, are some of the subjects upon which this interesting volume throws vivid light.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

Die Deutschen in Russland, 1812: Leben und Leiden auf der Moskauer Heerfahrt. Von Paul Holzhausen. (Berlin, Morawe und Scheffelt, 1912, pp. xxxii, 260.) This attempt to let the German survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army tell their own story of the terrible campaign of 1812 has produced an interesting narrative. The danger of an unwieldy mass of undigested evidence has been avoided as well

as the too strident sounding of the patriotic note. The great Corsican is treated throughout with profound respect and praise of the bravery of such leaders as Ney and Murat is never stinted. For the taste of the present reviewer at least there is too much military history, but the author may plead in excuse that many of his witnesses were expert soldiers and that without the orderly exposition of the campaign the human records which are his primary interest could not so clearly convey their vibrant message of sufferings, heroisms, and dark misdeeds. An immense material has been consulted, much of it stored in the archives of half a dozen German states and now brought to light for the first time. The tabulation of these sources in an appendix is for scholars a welcome feature of the work. The collective picture of the Russian disaster struck off by these German narrators gives a host of fresh and vivid touches, but is in the main merely corroborative of what has gradually established itself as the authentic story of the campaign. Thus we see that the dissolution of the army really began on the eastward march; we get new evidence of the Russian policy of devastation, including the deliberate destruction of the capital city; and we may once again convince ourselves that Napoleon's military genius did not decline in Russia, numerous as his strategic mistakes may have been, owing, as is only too plain, to a fundamentally mistaken political course. The skill of some of the impressionistic sketches of these German soldiers is surprising, as, for instance, the swift glimpse of Murat (p. 136) and the gripping narratives of the Beresina crossing (part II., pp. 112-116). The author's own power comes to the front throughout the chapters dealing with the retreat, which he develops into a comprehensive panorama without abandoning his plan of giving the floor to successive eye-witnesses. But the most enduring impression of this new tale of Napoleon's overthrow is, like all its predecessors, associated with the almost incredible sufferings of the poor soldiers, who once more pass before us in scenes more moving than the pictures Dante drew of his imaginary Hell. In spite of occasional degradation to stark savagery, the hero of the unique drama is man—the average European of whatever nationality—who seen trudging over the ice-bound Russian plain proclaims himself to be only a little below the angels.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

The Japanese Nation: its Land, its People, and its Life, with special Consideration to its Relations with the United States. By Inazo Nitobé, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., President of the First National College, Japan. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. xiv, 334.) This book contains the lectures and addresses of the first exchange professor from Japan to the United States, which were delivered in America in 1911-1912. One gathers from the preface that Professor Nitobé's purpose is to serve as a convoy of "warm human feeling rather than of cold scientific truth", and to add a note toward the "fuller harmony of diverse nations or of discordant notions" (pp. vi, viii). Incidentally

to this purpose he presents more or less historical information, which is to be found chiefly in chapters ix., x., and xi. entitled, respectively, Japan as Colonizer, American-Japanese Intercourse prior to the Advent of Perry, and the Relations between the United States and Japan. Not much of this information is new. Some of it the author has drawn from his earlier book, *The Intercourse between the United States and Japan* (Baltimore, 1891), which contains materials apparently derived from Japanese sources. All who have attempted to write of American-Japanese relations have felt the need of materials of this kind. It is hoped that some day Professor Nitobé will be able to enlarge his contributions to a history of these relations by a thorough exploration of the sources of information in his own country.

A few doubtful or erroneous statements were noted. It is rather improbable that Commodore Porter wrote to Secretary Monroe in 1815 respecting a Japanese mission (pp. 262, 279). Mr. Edmund Roberts twice received instructions to negotiate with Japan (p. 262). Authorities are not agreed that "Commodore Biddle's mission was worse than a mere failure" (p. 269). Commodore Aulick proceeded to China and there received word of his removal (p. 276). The statement that the Japanese can call Perry the benefactor of their country "only by a rhetorical stretching of the term", while somewhat guarded by the author, is nevertheless extreme (p. 320).

C. O. PAULLIN.

Readings in American Constitutional History, 1776-1876. Edited by Allen Johnson, Professor of American History, Yale University. (Boston, New York, Chicago, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912, pp. xvii, 584.) Of the publication of source-books on American history there seems to be no end, yet this work fills a want not supplied by others such as those by MacDonald, Hart, Beard, Caldwell, and Reinsch. It is divided into nine parts, following for the most part the general periods of American history, with 192 documents to illustrate such topics as the administration of the colonies, formation of state and federal constitutions, relation and powers of Congress, the judiciary and the President, development of national sovereignty and states' rights, and the Constitution in its relation to slavery, the Civil War, and reconstruction. The book is intended to supply the needs of undergraduates in American history and is an application of the "case system" to the study of constitutional history. This is interpreted broadly and includes, as the author states, material on the history of governmental processes. The outlook is national, though some attention has been paid to state constitutional development. Besides chapters on the ordinary topics of constitutional development there are some which are particularly interesting and contain matter not so well brought out in other books of this type. For example one on presidential initiative in determining foreign policy, another on presidential dictatorship, and a third on the basis of the new democracy. Many cases are given while

the remainder of the material is drawn largely from such sources as the debates of Congress, writings of statesmen, messages of presidents, etc. The introductions to the several extracts are excellent though brief. There is no bibliographical apparatus other than a bare reference to the source from which the extract is drawn. This omission is somewhat unfortunate, for references might have been given to show students where to find contemporary or later comment on the principles of constitutional development illustrated by the extract. In this respect the volume does not compare favorably with those edited by MacDonald. The author would have added greatly to the value of the book if he had included material on the period since reconstruction. The development of the power of the executive and the judiciary since the Civil War with respect to their influence on legislation is a subject that the average undergraduate should know more about. However this book is a valuable addition to this phase of the literature of American history, and it should prove very useful for college instruction in the subject.

Causes and Effects in American History: the Story of the Origin and Development of the Nation. By Edwin W. Morse. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912, pp. xxvi, 302.) This is a book for the general reader—in fact for the very general reader. For the story with which the author deals ranges from the voyages of the Northmen to the conditions in Cuba in the early part of 1912, and all within the compass of less than three hundred pages. The style is pleasantly readable. The alert suggestiveness of the allusions to many important matters—they can hardly be more than allusions—will cause the book to find favor with the man who “wants a one-volume sketch of the whole thing”.

The title may mean anything, of course. As a matter of fact, Mr. Morse, in the course of the narrative presents many happenings as causes, and many as effects. And in a number of instances topics thus mentioned are developed with a generosity of space-allotment not usual in such general treatments. The chapter on the High Tide of American Commerce is an instance of this.

But the purpose of the writer is described in the preface in terms which indicate an ambitious project. He wishes to give a view of the “large currents of thought, feeling, and action which from generation to generation . . . have modified and shaped the destinies of the American people”. His aim is to emphasize “the important parts which intellectual and religious freedom, industrial and commercial activity, and even literature and the fine arts . . . have played in shaping the life of the people”.

To the reviewer it seems that this emphasis is achieved at the cost of clearness in bringing out the organic development of national life. The story of national development is more than a pageant. Political and party activities may not be the whole of national life but they live in closer relation to the heart of things than they are allowed to appear in this book.

CHARLES W. SPENCER.

Een Studie over het Grondbezit in de Vereenigde Staten van Noord-Amerika. Door Meester Hendrik ver Loren van Themaat. (Haarlem, H. D. Tjeenk Willink en Zoon, 1912, pp. vi, 111, vii). Dr. ver Loren van Themaat is a young Dutch burgomaster who, having a year of absence from his official duties, spent it in the United States, chiefly in Madison and Washington, in the study of the American land system. The present small book is a thesis toward obtaining the doctorate in political science at Leyden last July. It represents but a small portion of the large task which Dr. ver Loren has set himself, in the study of American land-holding, for the benefit of his compatriots. A work upon this subject written in Dutch is obviously not addressed to American readers. The present chapters are frankly based on secondary materials, but on the best of such, and studied with care. They present an intelligent, accurate, though not always adequate, study of the processes of colonization and the development of land law and landed possessions in Virginia, North Carolina, New England, and Pennsylvania in the colonial period, and of those phases of land policy which mark the settlement, in the post-revolutionary period, of the up-country and western domains of Virginia and the Carolinas, and of western New York. In this last, as is natural, special attention is paid to the history of the Holland Purchase, though without bringing Dutch or other than American sources to bear upon that history.

Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts. Volume I., 1636-1656; volume II., 1656-1662. (Salem, Essex Institute, 1911, 1912, pp. viii, 502; x, 506.) These excellent volumes, edited by Mr. George Francis Dow, present the historical scholar with a wonderful mass of valuable material for the economic and social history of early Massachusetts. The county court, for nearly all the period involved, holding quarterly sessions, had jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases of all sorts, except cases of divorce, or of crime involving life, limb, or banishment. Its records for Essex County, and the part of old Norfolk County now in Essex, are voluminous, amounting to nineteen volumes for the period previous to 1692, with fifty-six folio volumes of accompanying papers and files. It is obvious how minute a mass of particulars respecting life in Essex County might be expected from such a source, and the two thick volumes before us do not disappoint this expectation. All is, to be sure, presented in abstract, but abstract very skillfully composed, in such a manner as to preserve every name and every fact that historian, genealogist, or sociologist need care for. Records and files have both been drawn upon, but are presented with appropriate distinction of typography. The indexes, sixty or seventy pages in each volume, are very elaborate, as in such a book they should be. The classified entries under such heads as Animals, Buildings, Clothing, Crimes (a case of accusation of witchcraft as early as 1659), Furnishings, Tools, Utensils, are models of intelligence, and will make the volumes useful to many to whom individual Essex County men and women are less an object of interest than early Massachusetts life.

Merchant Venturers of Old Salem: a History of the Commercial Voyages of a New England Family to the Indies and Elsewhere in the XVIII. Century. By Robert E. Peabody. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912, pp. 168.) This is the kind of book for which the student of economic history feels grateful. Unlike the political historian who deals mainly with public affairs, he must of necessity pry into the private business of individuals. What he desires most to find out is how the people gain their livelihoods and all the circumstances which affect their ability to do so. This is the part of every man's activity about which he is least likely to speak or write freely. It is accordingly extremely difficult to secure a thorough knowledge of economic life even in very recent times. To have the business affairs of one of the leading commercial houses of New England in the eighteenth century laid open is therefore something to be thankful for. The author of this volume has apparently had access to a large amount of the correspondence and accounts of the Derby family of Salem for two generations, from about 1735 to the end of the century, and from this source has gleaned much information concerning New England commerce during this period. Nothing new as to its general character is revealed, but many details are brought out which enable us to gain a much clearer understanding of its importance to the economic life of the community. Such for example are the lists of commodities which made up the cargoes of the ships with their values; the way these stocks of commodities were collected by the merchants for export and how they had to be peddled out in the West Indies; the risks which were incurred in times of peace as well as in war, with the rates of insurance paid; the enormous profits which sometimes resulted from a voyage; the nature of privateering as a business venture; the character of the men who carried on this trade and the kind of training they received; the instructions given to the captains and their financial transactions, the shares which they were given in the cargoes, together with the compensation paid to the officers and common seamen. Many more such details concerning the business activity of men in other callings are needed before we can reconstruct the economic life of colonial and revolutionary times.

GUY S. CALLENDER.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Volumes XIX., XX., 1781, January 1–April 23, April 24–July 22. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912, pp. xi, 436, 437–776.) These volumes are much smaller in bulk than their immediate predecessors, for the records in the journals become rather meagre, especially toward the end of the year. The year 1781 is nevertheless noteworthy in the history of the Continental Congress because of efforts toward important constructive legislation. It is especially signalized by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation as a result of their

ratification by Maryland after a long delay. That the Articles were, however, defective as an instrument of government had already become apparent, and measures were at once taken looking toward an enlargement of the powers of Congress (March 6, May 2, August 22). Important steps were also taken (February 16, April 5, July 18) toward establishing a system of federal courts. On the financial side, in particular, the federal system was on the verge of collapse. On January 15 Congress sent to the states an urgent appeal for funds with which to pay the arrears due the army, following up the appeal with statements of the condition of the federal finances (February 19, April 18). Meanwhile, the system of requisitions had proved to be so utter a failure that Congress took the important step of asking the states for power to levy a duty of five per cent. on imports, the proceeds to be used for discharging the principal and interest of the public debt. The hopes from this measure were destined ultimately to be dashed by the refusal of Rhode Island to sanction this federal tax. The country was saved from immediate bankruptcy through a subsidy from the French government and the assistance of that government in obtaining a loan. Another important series of measures was the overhauling of the executive departments by substituting single executive heads in place of the cumbersome and inefficient boards and committees of Congress. The appointment of a Superintendent of Finance (February 20) did much to put the finances of the Confederation on a sounder basis.

A Journey to Ohio in 1810, as recorded in the Journal of Margaret Van Horn Dwight. Edited with an introduction by Max Farrand. [Yale Historical Manuscripts, I.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1912, pp. vi, 63.) It is not often that one reads a more charming account of life a hundred years ago than this first volume of the *Yale Historical Manuscripts* series. As the editor explains in the brief introduction, Margaret Van Horn Dwight, a niece of Timothy Dwight of Yale, and a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, travelled from New Haven to Warren, Ohio, in the fall of 1810, keeping this diary to send back to her cousin in New Haven. The journey was accomplished by wagon and occupied six weeks, the company including a deacon, of whose parsimony Margaret often complains, his wife, son, and daughter, and various others who joined them for brief periods. In addition to the enjoyment afforded by the writer's shrewd humor and delightful lack of self-consciousness the little volume is a valuable addition to the social history of the period and the region. The accommodations offered to travellers of the day were a continual source of complaint to Margaret, the beds dirty, the food poor, the people rude, indeed it became a cause of rejoicing before the journey was over to find a tavern which could afford the party a room to themselves. The dress, the language, and the habits of the people they met are all commented upon with keen interest. "We are at a Dutch tavern almost crazy. In one corner of the room are a set of dutchmen talking in dutch so loud, that my brain

is almost turn'd. . . . I believe at least 50 dutchmen have been here to day to smoke, drink, swear, pitch cents, almost dance, laugh and talk dutch and stare at us" (pp. 15, 16).

The journey stretched much beyond the time expected, and the high spirits of the writer and her interest in the country lessened before the weary trip across the mountains was over, but her courage did not fail. The form of the book is most attractive.

Governors' Letter-Books, 1840-1853. Edited with introduction and notes by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson, University of Illinois. [Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. VII., Executive Series, vol. II.] (Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Historical Library, 1911, pp. cxviii, 469.) This volume of the Illinois State Historical Library *Collections* contains the letters of Governors Carlin, Ford, and French, found in volumes IV., V., and VI. of the manuscript series of "Governors' Letter-Books" in the office of the secretary of state and in time covers the years from 1840 to 1853. Unfortunately, the manuscript series is incomplete. There are no letters of Governor Duncan's administration (1834-1838), none for the first year of Governor Carlin's (1838-1839), and none for the last year of Governor Ford's (1844-1845). The destruction in the great Chicago fire of a considerable number of the Duncan manuscripts renders impossible the completion of the series and the loss is a serious one.

The defeat of Black Hawk and the beginning of steam navigation upon Lake Michigan ushered in a period of rapid development (1834-1855)—a period in which the population of the state increased fivefold and changes, heavy with responsibility, followed closely upon each other. The rapid growth during the first few years of this period encouraged the state to undertake a gigantic scheme for internal improvement and to indulge in some reckless banking experiments which involved it in serious financial difficulties and all but destroyed its credit. We regret greatly the absence of letters for the years 1834-1839, which undoubtedly would have given us an insight into the responsibilities of an executive whose wisdom and patience must have been sorely tried in directing the over-enthusiastic legislatures which voted away the state's money to finance such ventures.

The period covered by this volume (1840-1853) is one in which the state suffered for the errors of preceding years. The internal improvement system had burdened it with a tremendous debt and consequently a great part of the correspondence of Governors Ford and French is devoted to the question of finances (chs. II., III., IV.). The financing of the Illinois-Michigan Canal, the only important project not abandoned after the collapse of the "system" occupies much of Governor Carlin's attention (ch. I.). This is by far the most valuable part of the work for the necessity of maintaining the financial integrity of the state pushed into the background other questions which would have demanded attention under ordinary conditions.

Some space is given to the discussion of the proposed Central railroad (ch. iv.), and some to the question of slavery which comes up in connection with the Eells and Wade cases (chs. ii. and iii.). The controversy between the state of Illinois and the city of St. Louis over the proposed improvement of the St. Louis harbor was sufficiently serious to cause Governor French to talk of using force to protect the rights of the state (ch. iii.). Little is said of such important affairs as the Mormon agitation or the constitutional convention of 1847.

An introductory chapter gives a careful account of Governor Ford's administration, treating of questions which receive little mention in the letters. An appended list of letters (371 in all) acts as a guide to the work and further assistance is given by an unusually complete index.

WILLIAM V. POOLEY.

Letters of Ulysses S. Grant to his Father and his Youngest Sister, 1857-1878. Edited by his nephew, Jesse Grant Cramer. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. vii, 182.) This book contains sixty-four letters (running from August 22, 1857, to January 13, 1885) and a proclamation by Grant, and (pp. 159-182) a curious feminine justification of the South. The notes introducing the several letters for the most part clarify family relationships. The letters are mostly short and would be of little historical interest if not written by Grant. Still pages 12 to 14 refer interestingly to slavery conditions, 17, 19, 20, and 55, to politics, 28 to 36 enlistment, and 44 and 45 to secessionist sentiment in Missouri.

The letters confirm the commonly accepted views of Grant's character, but, while extremely reticent, suggest somewhat more change than is generally recognized. The first show a strong, simple, somewhat boyish and to all appearance commonplace man. The letter of April 21, 1861, to his father, giving his position on the war, is a noble and appealing document. That of February 9, 1862, after the capture of Fort McHenry, gives the best self-revelation. The joy of fighting, competence, and confidence, show that the man has found his vocation. "Your plain brother, however, has as yet no reason to feel himself unequal to the task, and fully believes that he will carry on a successful campaign against our rebel enemy. I do not speak boastfully but utter a presentiment."

Heavier responsibilities bring shorter letters, sometimes a little curt and grim. His father's interference disturbs him more than financial difficulties earlier, and he is forced constantly to resist attempts to use his influence to aid relatives or friends. Never an idealist, Grant emerges from the presidency a practical man of the world. He writes, March 29, 1878, expressing his disinclination to serve again as president, and his hope that the North will rally "and put in the Executive chair a firm and steady hand, free from Utopian ideas purifying the party electing him out of existence".

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion. Addresses delivered before the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Fourth series. Edited by A. Noel Blakeman. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, pp. viii, 380.) This volume includes a number of interesting papers relating to the Civil War. Rear-Admiral Goodrich writes of the life of a midshipman during the war when the "Naval Academy" was at Newport, Rhode Island; Edward Curtis describes the daily round of a military hospital in Washington and tells of the post-mortem examination of President Lincoln at which he assisted; and General Edward H. Ripley in a paper, *Memories of the Ninth Vermont at Harper's Ferry Tragedy*, gives an interesting account of the defense and surrender of Harper's Ferry in 1862.

George Haven Putnam has an exceedingly interesting paper (since published in separate form) on his experience in Virginia prisons during the last year of the war; and there are three papers on the treatment of prisoners North and South: one by John Read who tells, in particular, of conditions at Camp Groce, Texas; another by Thomas Sturgis who was adjutant of a regiment on guard at Camp Morton and then himself a prisoner at Libby; and the third by Clay W. Holmes on the Elmira Prison Camp.

Special mention should be made of the addresses by General Horace Porter and Horace White at the observance of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln; and of the paper *Lincoln's Last Hours* by Dr. Charles A. Leale who was the first physician to reach the President's side after he was shot and attended him to the moment of his death.

The other papers that appear are interesting but do not call for comment. Nor do the sermons, except, perhaps, that of the Rev. Morgan Dix who prays, "God save us from the passion for further amendment of the noble instrument, [the Constitution] and would to God we might not see another amendment for fifty years to come!"

The American Year Book: a Record of Events and Progress, 1912. Edited by Francis G. Wickware, B.A., B.Sc. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1913, pp. xx, 876.) This, the third issue of the *Year Book*, in scope and form is practically the same as the issue of 1911, though the order of topics has been varied somewhat, and the topics have been more carefully subdivided. The statistics which formed the first two sections of the last volume have been placed in the departments to which they appertained, thus bringing the article on American history to the beginning of the volume. The greater part of this article, written by Professor James A. Woodburn, of the University of Indiana, is concerned with the presidential campaign of the past year, giving an excellent account of the events leading up to the nominations, written with much restraint. The remaining pages of this section treat of the doings of Congress and the closing events of the year. The editor adds

a short account of the Titanic disaster. International relations are dealt with as adequately as could be expected, by Mr. Philip M. Brown, formerly United States Minister to Honduras, and foreign affairs by Messrs. Dudley Harmon, Charles Lyon Chandler, Ernest H. Godfrey, and the editor. The series continues to prove a valuable condensed record of events of the year.

Les Fêtes du Troisième Centenaire de Québec, 1608-1908. Publié par le Comité du "Livre-Souvenir" des Fêtes Jubilaires. (Québec, Laflamme and Proulx, 1911, pp. 630.) Probably no historical celebration on the North American continent was ever carried out on so large a scale or in a manner so calculated to appeal to the historical imagination as the tercentenary celebration at Québec in 1908. An elaborate record of this event has been prepared by Abbé Camille Roy under official auspices, which contains an account day by day of the proceedings and events with detailed descriptions of the pageants. Of historical material the volume contains a number of old views of Québec, and a "Liste des Familles de la Province de Québec dont les Descendants occupent (en 1908) la Terre ancestrale depuis deux cents Ans ou plus." This list of over 260 families is a striking evidence of the social and economic effects of over two centuries of feudal social organization. While the present volume will in years to come constitute a most valuable document it is perhaps to be regretted that it was not thought feasible, as an important part of the celebration to bring out a notable series of documents bearing on the history of the French régime, such for example as the completion of the publication, abandoned in 1891, of the *Jugements et Deliberations du Conseil Supérieur de la Nouvelle France*.